

# THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD

Every Friday by  
THE CAPE GIRARDEAU PUBLISHING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WHITESIDE, Editor.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

## THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION.

What is to be the result of the exchange of notes between the United States and Germany, can only be conjectured, but there is one thing certain and that is that no people can be assured of peace if they think war and talk war and are continually told that war is inevitable.

This is no time to indulge in heated discussions of war, either between newspapers or individuals. Germany certainly does not want further opposition, and it would not be beneficial to the United States to become embroiled in war, even though it did not send a single soldier across the water.

There is no force more effective for peace or war than the newspapers, and it is to be sincerely regretted that the metropolitan journals of both the United States and Germany are devoting much space in news articles and editorials which are intended to widen the breach between the two nations.

The horrors of the European war will never be known except to those who are engaged in the deadly combat. There has never been a reason for extending the battle lines and none exists today. Those who make a pretense of keeping the Biblical injunction which says, "Love thy neighbor," violate it when they seek to inflame the people.

Those who predict a revolt among the German population of this country in the event of war between the United States and the Imperial Government, are merely attempting to create a bitterness which would add to the horrors in the event of war.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is preaching violence, based upon falsehoods and insanity. Other newspapers are almost as bitter. Some of the German-American newspapers are using their efforts to arouse hatred, but many of these journals are taking a sane and humane view of the situation.

If war must come, it means a calamity, and while its end will be anxiously awaited, the suspense will be alleviated if the people live up to Lincoln's sacred injunction of "charity for all and malice toward none."

## FIFTY YEARS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

Fifty years ago this nation was torn asunder by the Civil War which had just closed. It divided families—brother fought brother and father opposed son. The bitterness engendered by that four years of strife left this country in a state of terror even after peace was declared.

Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, stilled the cannon and the musket, but it did not reunite the neighbors who had parted four years before. Three years later a noted general of the South wrote to the husband of his sister: "There is a gulf between us, across which we can never shake hands." And within another ten years he was urging veterans of both the North and the South to banish hate and become brothers.

With that conflict fifty years back of us, the men who wore the blue and grey think affectionately of each other, and on each Memorial Day they tenderly decorate the graves of those who have crossed the mystic river.

The rift in the ranks of the men arrayed against each other from '61 to '65 has lengthened from year to year. Each Memorial Day finds new mounds to strew with blossoms, and some of those who take part in today's ceremonies will be missing before the close of another May.

It is but proper to think of the veterans who are living as well as pay a tribute to the dead. It matters not whether they marched beneath the flag of the Confederacy or followed the Stars and Stripes, they willingly bled and died for what they believed to be right. The Civil War brought about a more united union of the States and it is sweet to know that the ties which link the people of this nation together can never again be severed.

Fifty years from today the bitterness that now threatens the very existence of the powers across the Atlantic, will be but a fading memory, and out of that terrible conflict may come everlasting peace and a kindlier feeling of man to man.

## EMANCIPATING THE MISSOURI FARMER.

The Land Bank law, fathered by Col. Fred D. Gardner, of St. Louis, will emancipate the poor Missouri farmer. It will give him an opportunity to borrow money at a reasonable rate and he will not be compelled to sacrifice his crops and stock in order to carry the loan.

Briefly, the Land Bank law provides for a Missouri bank, which the State will lend \$1,000,000. Half of this money will be loaned to farmers at a rate of 6½ per cent interest. When half of its original capital has been loaned, the bank will issue \$500,000 in bonds at 5 per cent. The 6½ per cent which the farmers will be required to pay, will not only take care of the interest on the bonds, but at the end of twenty-five years will wipe out the principle.

The Gardner idea has been scrutinized by influential men from every section of the country, and the law has been approved. As a State institution the bank would be profitable and at the same time its investments would be safe, because its loans would be secured by deeds of trust on farms.

There are two distinct sets of farmers in Missouri: One is the poor man and the other the well-to-do. The former is handicapped every year by lack of funds. In order to overcome this condition, he must either sell his crops and stock for less than they are actually worth, or borrow outright and pay more interest than he can afford to pay.

Under the Missouri Land Bank law, he would be enabled to borrow money when he needed it most and carry the loan until he was best prepared to meet the obligation. The money that the borrowing would save by being able to sell his products when he could get the best prices would in time wipe out the sum he was compelled to borrow. And that would be emancipation.

## A CITY PARK AND A ZOO.

The committee named by Mayor Kage to decide upon a bond issue for the purchase of city park property is expected to report next Monday. What the proposed bond issue will be, no one now knows, but it is to be hoped that the matter will be decided quickly so that the people may reap some of the benefits this summer.

The suggestion that a city zoo be created has met with approval from Mayor Kage, the City Council and the business men. It would surely meet with approval from the people.

The ideal location for a city is the Fairgrounds, which, of course, will be bought by the city. The suggestion of a zoological garden does not call for an elaborate collection of animals. The size of the zoo should be in keeping with the population of this city. A few monkeys and some of the wild animals that inhabit Southeast Missouri would be ample for the present.

Even this small collection of beasts would attract people to the park, especially children.

It is to be hoped that the Mayor will call an election as early as possible. The hot months of summer will soon be here, and a public playgrounds with plenty of shade, will add a pleasant feature to the disagreeable season.

## ISN'T THE FARM ADVISER NEEDED?

In another column of this issue is published a letter from N. D. Browning, a stock expert and farmer, who opposes the employment of a county Farm Adviser. The Tribune believes that the Farm Adviser is essential to progressive farming, but as Mr. Browning is under the impression that the columns of this newspaper are closed to arguments against the Farm Adviser, we gladly reproduce his letter. If there is any reason why the office of Farm Adviser should be abandoned, The Tribune would be glad to make it known. The columns of this newspaper, therefore, are open to arguments either in favor or against the Farm Adviser.

## HOUCK LOSES SUIT, JUDGE DECIDES IT

Kelly Takes Street Car Case Away From Jury—Mistake Lawyer Says

The suit brought by Major Giboney Houck against the Light & Development Company, asking damages aggregating more than \$50,000, because the company failed to take over the Cape Girardeau Street Car Company as it contracted to do, was thrown out of court at Jackson yesterday by Judge Kelly.

The case was tried before a jury, but when the evidence had been submitted, the Judge ordered the jury to find a verdict for the company.

This suit has been pending for ten months, during which time it was continued by the Court five or six times. When last continuance was granted Major Houck became indignant and rebuked the Judge. He told the Court that he wanted the case tried before he became too old to appear and argue the suit. He recalled the fact that the judges of Europe had fallen into the habit of passing a case on and on until it finally became a heritage and was handed from one generation to another. He expressed the hope that American judges would not follow the English example.

When asked for a statement over the telephone last night, concerning the loss of his suit, Major Houck dictated the following statement:

"The Judge holds that although by written contract the Light & Development Company agree to pay the Street Railway \$153,000, of which \$56,000 is to be in cash, and \$97,000 in deferred payments of \$15,000 a year, as soon as the Water & Light franchise was renewed and the street car franchise was renewed; that although everything had been done by the stockholders of the Cape Girardeau & Jackson Interurban Street Railway that was agreed to be done, that Houck as a matter of law could not get judgment for one-seventh of this amount, representing the interest of L. S. Joseph, in the street car company, and which Joseph had assigned to the First National Bank to pay some of his debts to that institution, and which when it was sold, Houck bought in for the benefit of the stockholders of the bank.

"On the trial of the case it was plainly shown that the Light & Development Company was operating the Cape Girardeau & Jackson Interurban Railway under some sort of an agreement with the president of the street car company, but the Judge held that because the president of the street car company had not made demand of the amount which was due under the contract that he must instruct the jury to find for the Light & Development Company, and so took the case away from the jury.

"This is some new law. Usually when a man makes a promise to pay money on a certain day, a suit can be brought without demand of payment, because it is supposed that when a man makes a promise to pay on a certain day and fails to pay, the right to sue is fixed by law.

"But when you deal with the Light & Development Company the case is different. It seems they can make any kind of promise to pay but don't have to pay unless you first come up and pull of your coat and say: 'Mr. Light & Development Company, please pay me.'

"In this case, Mr. Harrison, president of the Cape Girardeau & Jackson Interurban Ry Co., did not go up to the president's office and pull off his little hat and say in pleading tones: 'Mr. Light & Development Co., please pay the poor Cape Girardeau & Jackson Interurban Ry. the money you promised to pay it.' And that's where the learned Circuit Judge found the hook on which to hang me in my case.

"This suit meant money for the stockholders of the Cape Girardeau & Jackson Interurban Railway, but other stockholders seemed to work in harmony with the Light & Development Company and apparently were not anxious for the money. They wanted an 'Equity' proceeding that means a proceeding long drawn out like Jarudye vs. Jarudye, and maybe some of the lawyers now living expect to turn this equity case over to their posterity."

## 200 BUTCHER SHOPS CLOSED

Glasgow, Scotland, May 28—Two hundred Glasgow butcher shops were closed today, for the reason that the shortage of cattle has resulted in almost prohibitive prices for beef.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA AFLOAT

Washington, D. C., May 29—The armored cruiser North Carolina, which grounded in the outer harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, has been floated without damage.

## STORM DESTROYS CAPE MAN'S 110 ACRES OF WHEAT

Not a Straw Left Standing In Klosterman Field Near Allenville.

## SOUTHEAST SECTION OF COUNTY IS SWEEP

Crops Ruined and Livestock Killed, Emil Pruitt Reports—House In Ruins.

Emil Pruitt, a prominent farmer from Whitewater bottoms, near Allenville, was in this city yesterday consulting with John Klosterman on whose farm he makes his home.

Mr. Pruitt said that one of the most destructive storms ever known in Southeast Missouri swept the southern section of the county Wednesday night, causing great loss in livestock and crops. He said that the hailstorm which followed the tornado wrought great havoc in the localities through which it passed and that hundreds of acres of fine growing crops were completely devastated and laid to waste.

In describing his experience with the storm, Mr. Pruitt said:

"Mr. Klosterman's farm on which I live is located about one mile up the creek from Allenville, and Wednesday evening after supper, I drove into town with a carpenter who had been making some repairs on the premises, and wished to return that evening after completing his contract.

"Shortly after reaching town heavy clouds rolled up and it became so dark that it was impossible to see anything, except when the lightning flashed.

"The wind came up suddenly and blew at a terrific rate. I felt sure that the restaurant in which I had taken shelter would be blown away. It fairly weaved from the force of the gale and at one time, I am sure it was actually on a balance, in the act of turning over.

"The roof of the Allenville bridge across Whitewater was blown away, and a number of sheds and frame houses were also destroyed. Trees were uprooted and lay in matted masses along the banks of the stream. A number of large shade trees around my house and in the fields were blown down, and one big black walnut tree which is still standing had its trunk splintered and split from the powerful rotary motion of the wind.

"Immediately following the hurricane came the heaviest hail storm that I ever experienced. Hailstones larger than hen eggs fell in such volume that they covered the surface of the ground with a thickness of several inches.

"My entire crop was destroyed by the hail. The field of 100 acres of corn, which had been plowed twice and was as fine a prospect as I ever saw, the next morning after the storm presented as barren an appearance as if the ground had been freshly broken. "Every hill of corn will have to be replanted, and at this time the water is pouring over the banks of the stream in such great quantities that all the bottom lands are in a state of inundation, and all farming activities are suspended.

"I had 110 acres of wheat which I feel sure would have yielded more than 25 bushels to the acre, and of this splendid prospect, there was not a straw left standing, and I do not expect to take my binder from the shed this summer. I also suffered the total loss of 60 acres of oats.

"My entire crop for this year is a total loss, and up until I was visited by the hailstorm the outlook was never more promising for me.

"Where the hail passed through the forests, the leaves were almost completely stripped from the trees, giving large sections the appearance presented in the fall of the year when most of the leaves have dropped.

"My neighbors above and below me in the creek bottom suffered losses as complete as my own, and the path of the hailstorm was more than a mile wide.

"No person could have survived exposure to the storm when it was at its highest. After the worst had passed, John Plum attempted to hold a coat over his head and run to the barn lot to look after some milk cows, when a large hailstone struck one of his hands with such force that his knuckles were broken.

"The water still runs over the banks of the stream and is spread out across the bottom lands, and is so deep that the only way I can get away from my home is by skiff.

"When I came to Allenville preparatory to coming to the Cape, I was accompanied by seven neighbors who

## DRUGGISTS BUNCOED, ALEXANDER REPORTS

Attorney Traces Stolen Drugs to Cairo, Ill., Then Loses the Trail.

Harry E. Alexander, who went to St. Louis to try and recover medicines valued at \$1,000 which had been sent to the Metropolitan Drug Company by Cape Girardeau pharmacists, returned home yesterday and announced that his mission had been unproductive.

The officers of the Metropolitan Drug Company have vanished from St. Louis, leaving behind a record that surpasses the average gold brick man of the stage.

H. H. Miller, who invested \$1,000 in the company and lost it, was the only person connected with the company that Mr. Alexander was able to find. Miller told the Cape Girardeau lawyer that he had been buncoed.

He said he took a mortgage on the drugs as security for the money he had loaned the company, of which G. V. Ransom was the president. Ransom induced him to advertise the drugs for sale, Miller told Mr. Alexander, and he did. A man, who said he lived in St. Louis, and who is believed to have been a confederate of Ransom, answered the advertisement and bought the medicine.

In payment he gave Miller a deed to a tract of land in Taney County, Mo., which he has since found to be bogus. When he grew suspicious of the officers of the Metropolitan Drug Company he investigated the deed to the Taney County land and found that there was no such a tract in the county.

When he returned to the office of the Metropolitan Drug Company, he discovered that the officers of the company had vanished. He later learned that the drugs had been shipped to a firm in Cairo, Ill., but upon reaching that city they had been turned over to the man who answered Miller's advertisement and Ransom, the president of the Metropolitan Drug Company.

Whither they went, Miller has been unable to discover, but he believes there is a "fence" near Cairo where the medicines were disposed of.

Miller has announced that he will prosecute the men if he can locate them. He informed Mr. Alexander that \$500 worth of drugs had been shipped to the Metropolitan Company by R. A. Davidson, a druggist of Essex, and \$500 in medicines were delivered from the Canolou Drug Company of Canolou. It is supposed the man who buncoed six Cape Girardeau druggists, visited the two cities below before returning to St. Louis.

Mr. Alexander learned that St. Louis druggists had been defrauded out of many thousands of dollars by the Metropolitan Drug Company agents.

## SIBERELL RECITAL PLEASES

Attendance is Large Despite the Inclement Weather.

Despite the inclement weather conditions, the class recital of Mrs. Horace Siberell's pupils, given at her home at 534 Bellevue street last evening was favored with a large attendance, composed mainly of the parents of the pupils and many of their friends interested in their progress.

The selections were rendered in a manner that would indicate skilled and careful teaching, and the pupils displayed a wonderful amount of interest and artistic temperament.

The program was as follows:  
Green Meadows ..... Fearis  
Sybil Massengill.

The Water Mill ..... Spaulding  
Octa Bollinger.

Duet—March Militaire ..... Koelling  
Jennie Van Gilder and Mrs. Siberell.

Softly the Winds Sighs Tonight ..... Wildermere  
Nora Schrader.

Slumber Song ..... Gurlett  
Dixie Massengill.

Duet—On the Stage ..... Engelmann  
Clara Erley and Agner Erley.

A Little Village Maid ..... Powell  
Mayme Hopper.

Dancing Leaves ..... Cochran  
Alfreda Gentry.

Duet—Ghost In the Chimney ..... Harthan  
Johnnie Walters and Mrs. Siberell.

Under the Willows ..... Lindsays  
Duet—Russian Intermezzo ..... Franke

Flower Song ..... Lange  
Helen Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Milster departed yesterday afternoon for Bernie where they will visit for a short time with Mr. Milster's parents.

were also water bound, and we made the trip in two skiffs."

Mr. Pruitt stated that while the high water had prevented him from ascertaining his loss of livestock, he feared that most of his hogs and a large number of calves had been drowned.

## SHOW EMPLOYEE GETS THE BANK ROLL, IS CHARGE

Carnival Management Tells Police Robert Allison "Flew the Coop" With \$70.

## ELOPED WITH GIRL IN SHOW, IS BELIEF

Patrolman Whitener Guards Boats to Prevent Pair's Escape From City

The management of the International Shows before closing its week engagement in this city last night, requested Chief Hutson to institute a search for Robert Allison, one of the employees, whom they charged with misappropriating about \$70 belonging to the show.

Allison sold tickets at the motor-dome, and at about 9:30 o'clock, while the last performance was going on, he was seen to step down from the platform on which he worked, and disappear in the darkness between the tents. When he failed to return within a reasonable time, Superintendent McDonald, of the Carnival Co., started an investigation, but was unable to locate the errant assistant, the question of whose location still remains unanswered.

The police have maintained a close lookout, but their efforts have been without result. It is believed by the show people that Allison has eloped with a young woman named Hazel Brooks, who has been employed by the Carnival Co., in the Royal Entertainer show, and that they are going to Memphis to be married.

Allison is about 24 years of age; is dark complexioned, has black hair and black eyes; wore light clothes and a green hat.

Miss Brown is described as about 18 years of age; weight about 110 to 115 pounds. She wore a light waist and gray skirt; Panama hat and white shoes.

Mr. McDonald stated that just prior to Allison's disappearance he saw Miss Brooks standing in front of the Entertainers show, and he is of the opinion that her appearance at that time was a signal advising her fiancé that an automobile was waiting for him, and both entered the car and drove to some neighboring town for the purpose of catching a train and making their escape.

Mr. McDonald when interviewed by a Tribune reporter after the close of the show last evening, said:

"This young fellow Allison joined us in Poplar Bluff, and has always conducted himself in an upright and honorable manner. He was an efficient workman and his services were highly satisfactory. He appeared to be infatuated with Miss Brooks who was an attractive young woman, and who apparently received Allison's intentions with favor. They often spoke their intentions of marrying, and as they apparently disappeared at the same time, I am of the opinion that they have eloped.

"I have been told that the young woman recently received a letter from her father in Memphis urging her to come and join him on a trip to California, and I believe that she and Allison are now perhaps on their way to Memphis."

After the police had been notified of the theft Officer Whitener watched the boats thinking that perhaps they would attempt to leave the city in that manner, but they did not appear at the landing.

It is thought that after the young woman secured the baggage from their rooms at Mrs. Carson's boarding house on Broadway, she procured an automobile and went to the show grounds and was there joined by Allison. The police in the neighboring towns have been advised and every effort is being made to effect the capture of the absconding showman.

## HOLDS WORLD MILK RECORD

Senator Stephenson's Cow Produces 389.6 Pounds in Seven Days.

Kenosha, Wis., May 29—Former United States Senator Isaac Stephenson is now the owner of a cow with a world's record. Following a week's test under the direction of experts of the University of Wisconsin, Johanne Rue Korndyke, registered four-year-old Holstein heifer, has produced in seven consecutive days a total of 389.6 pounds of milk testing 4.62 per cent fat. This means a total of 22.51 pounds of butter in the seven days. It is the best record ever made by any heifer of this class. The heifer is to be submitted to a year's test and she is expected to produce 1,000 pounds of butter in the year.

## BAR BIBLES FROM SCHOOL, IS URGED

Dr. Pardieck Tells Luthern Pastors Holy Writ is for the Church.

"The Bible in the Public Schools" was the subject of a paper read by the Rev. Prof. Pardieck, of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, yesterday at the session of the Lutheran Conference at Trinity Church. The greater part of the morning and afternoon sessions was devoted to the subject.

Prof. L. Fuerbringer, the Rev. F. Herzberger, the Rev. G. Wangerin, and others took part in the discussion.

Prof. Pardieck said in part: State and church should, according to the very Constitution of the United States, be kept strictly and distinctly separate. The Bible and the Lutheran confessions are in perfect agreement with such an arrangement. The church alone can by means of the gospel establish a right relation of man towards God and towards one's neighbor. The State secures to its citizens enjoyment of their civil rights and liberties, and must insist upon outward civil righteousness on the part of its citizens and therefore also teach it.

The States may do this to the extent which its purpose as a State demands, using such means and measures as are rightfully at its disposal. The State may exact such virtues only as will insure its people peaceable to live together and may punish such misdemeanors only as disturb the peace. Not only does the State expect that its citizens obey its laws out of fear and love of God, which can be engendered by the gospel only, but simply because the laws demand that they be obeyed. Human reason, natural knowledge of God, and corpus inis itself are the sources from which the citizen may learn what is demanded of him. The natural law will suffice to establish civil righteousness.

The law is not specifically Christian, while the gospel is. If the State teaches the natural law as it is summed up in the decalogue and otherwise circulated by yow and precept in the Bible, we do not object. Christians are not honoring the Bible by introducing it into the public school for the sake of its literary or historical value. The Bible has a much higher purpose. Aside from this fact, it duty not be overlooked that the religious views of the individual teacher in the public school would determine the treatment accorded to the Bible, such as favor and advocate the introduction of the Bible into the public school are trying to introduce it because it is a religious book.

A large number of people constituting the State are not Christians and the church has neither right nor power to force the Bible upon them. Even the very Christians themselves are not agreed as to their understanding of the Bible in all its parts, and therefore, neither can nor should unite to give Christian instruction to the young. On the other hand, do "fix" the teachings of the Bible in order that the religious convictions of none will be offended (so-called denominational Christianity), is neither right nor possible.

The church by delegating the moral and Christian instruction to the State disgraces itself and declares its own bankruptcy. We must, as members of the Lutheran Church and as American citizens, oppose every demand made upon the State to teach religion. We are not opposed to the Bible, of course, but wish to keep church and State strictly separate, giving unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things which are God's.

Our church-school would not become superfluous if the public school would teach religion, but so much the more necessary.

## G. T. FOORE'S BODY FOUND

Man Drowned at Sulphur Springs Recovered at Neely's.

Since holding the inquest over the body found in the river by Ernest Ewning at Neely's Landing Sunday evening, the corpse has been positively identified as G. T. Foore who was drowned at Sulphur Springs, Mo., two weeks ago. He was riding in a motor boat and was caught in a storm. In the high wind his frail craft capsize and nothing more was seen of him until his body was discovered by Ewning, a negro laborer at the rock quarries who was running a trot line and saw the body among some drift wood.

Foore was 26 years of age, and is survived by a wife and one child. His body was so badly decomposed that it will be buried in the cemetery at Neely's Landing.

William Haynes of Jackson was a business visitor in this city yesterday.